

The Washington Times

(Morning, Evening, and Sunday.)
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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1895



Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discounting of collectors or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 6:30 p. m.

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CIRCULATION THAT PAYS.

Advertisers Will Do Well to Profit by the Experience of Others.

Experimenting in advertising has proved very costly to thousands of merchants throughout the United States.

The most prosperous merchants in Washington are those who advertise in The Times. Its morning and evening editions afford merchants such an opportunity as is presented by no other medium in this city.

The Times carries no business of merchants who advertise merely because they always have on hand a ready-made list of people who have carefully estimated its value and have realized the benefits to be derived from their expenditures.

The Times asks for business on merit only. Its circulation is fully 25 per cent greater than that of any other paper published in Washington, and affects more trade than all others combined.

The Times is the paper of the people—people who read advertisements and who spend their money in Washington.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending November 17 was as follows:

Monday, Nov. 11	35,248
Tuesday, Nov. 12	35,005
Wednesday, Nov. 13	34,838
Thursday, Nov. 14	34,915
Friday, Nov. 15	34,673
Saturday, Nov. 16	35,630
Sunday, Nov. 17	23,470

Total—233,799
I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending November 17, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or otherwise disposed of for consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or retained in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, A. D. 1895. ERNEST G. THOMAS, Notary Public.

DEBS ON DECK.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs, who has been so lively an issue during the past year or two, has ended the six months in prison to which he was sentenced for leading a strike against impositions of railroad companies, has had a monster reception, at which Gov. White, of Colorado, was present, and at which "La Marsella" was the war cry.

Debs has made a great speech and will now publish a newspaper to give his views to the whole world.

A volume of important history is included in this brief statement. The strike of which Debs was a leader was more important in results than any that has ever occurred in America. The uprising of 1877 was bloodier, the Homestead affair and others more sensational, but the A. R. U. strike brought forth a decision from the United States courts, which gives the law authorities absolute power to railroad leaders to jail at the beginning of obstruction, and so deprive the strikers of the counsel upon which they depend. Of course, this is more likely to provoke destruction of life and property than to save them, but law and police authorities are the last to recognize this phase of such contests.

It is to be hoped Mr. Debs will in the future use his influence to prevent strikes, which are always more or less disastrous to employers, employees and the general public, and devote his genius to political organization, without which no enduring good can be accomplished.

In France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Great Britain, the ballot, general, provincial and local, has accomplished immeasurable good in bringing about reforms of benefit to the wage workers. Yet here in America, where every man is supposed to be more of a politician than anywhere else in the world, there is nothing evident except absolute apathy, in a political sense, among the employed classes. If they vote at all, they vote for the men whose interest it is to make and enforce the very laws of which they complain.

Nothing substantial, nothing permanent, can be accomplished until those who work for wages, those who are subject to the domination of employers, which is but another name for masters, and who form the vast majority of the voters, unite in one grand body to elect their own representatives and make and enforce their own laws.

SKY-SCRAPER FIRES.

On several days of this week fires destructive of life and of vast quantities of property occurred in sky-scraping build-

ings at New York and Chicago. The danger from fire in such structures, where so great a volume of light and heat is necessarily concentrated, is many times multiplied when compared to that in buildings of ordinary size.

Therefore all such places should be made absolutely fireproof, if that be possible. Yet the fire of this week, which are nearest to hand for illustration, show that the material of the interiors was particularly inflammable. Hardly was the alarm given before the many stories were ablaze from top to bottom, and only by fairly tumbling down stairs and fire escapes and fire department ladders were any of the hundreds of inmates saved.

It is a simple and logical conclusion that all structures higher than two or three stories should be made absolutely fireproof. This should be compulsory, and should be done under rigorous laws and inspection. In addition to this, the most thorough interior machinery should be compelled for extinguishing fire, especially in buildings devoted to manufacture and where much inflammable material is in use.

The fearful lessons of the last week should lead every municipality to take prompt steps for the prevention of the erection of fire-traps, which are not only a menace to themselves and their occupants, but the whole neighborhood which surrounds them.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Many authorities appear to think that the composition of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is not important in the Fifty-fourth Congress because there will be little tariff legislation.

This is a strange conclusion, in view of the fact that for a quarter of a century the problem of levying and collecting sufficient funds to pay expenses of government, interest on debt, and to make soundly liberal appropriations for internal improvements and public buildings has not presented so many difficulties as at the present time.

Therefore, Ways and Means should be organized to concentrate in it not only the best wisdom of the House, but the best executive ability and leadership.

However the chairmanship question may be decided, the committee will be a peculiarly able one, and the progress of its work for the purpose of "raising the wind" will be watched with deep interest.

POPTISM IN ENGLAND.

According to information contained in The Times' London cable letter today, Lord Salisbury, while treating with contempt the prayers of the agriculturists for protection from foreign competition, intends to embody in his recommendations to Commons a government loan to farmers at 3 per cent per annum interest and take up mortgages.

This is so much a part of the Populist programme that the leaders of that party in America may take heart of grace and start anew in their campaign with the prestige of having a portion of their programme virtually endorsed by so high an authority as the prime minister of Great Britain.

Just how the 3 per cent loan will take the place of protection is difficult to see, but his lordship is certainly wise in keeping as far as possible from the protection middle, which logically means that if one interest is protected all must be. It will be interesting to note how the people at large of the kingdom will receive the proposition that they shall be taxed to loan money to farmers who are in debt, the people of the United States having placed themselves pretty clearly on record on this subject.

INCREASE OF COUNTERFEITING.

The last report of the chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department would seem to indicate that the business of counterfeiting is largely increasing, both in the reproduction of coin and paper money. Here is a summary of the work of the last fiscal year:

One hundred and eighty-seven persons were convicted, 119 were sentenced to prison, 51 were indicted and are awaiting trial, 51 awaiting examination, 16 were not prosecuted, 31 were followed by United States commissioners, and 84 were acquitted. Altered and counterfeit notes, counterfeit coins, postage stamps, United States diplomas, etc., also 47 dies for counterfeit coins, and 217 molds for coins, besides Bible, time-tables, photographic outfits and machinery.

This shows that many others besides the employees of the mints and Bureau of Engraving and Printing think they have a right to manufacture money, and as skill in making dies is developed, and in photography and other means for the reproduction of paper money, Uncle Sam will have no end of able rivals in the business.

One great advantage in the counterfeiter's favor is the immense quantity of copper and zinc which is constantly being mined, and which is being sold at a profit. These are far more easily initiated than the old-fashioned counterfeiters, who had to make their own dies, and who had to make their own money.

The wisest step the government could take, therefore, would be to prescribe that the banks of the country should fix a much higher standard of condition, return all objectionable money promptly to be destroyed, and thus soon force into circulation a cleaner and brighter currency.

A few Debs has "run a newspaper" for a few months he may wish he had never left jail.

The cold snap didn't last as long as the Presidential boom of a flood-tide governor.

Curious People.

Spurgeon once described Noah as sitting outside the ark at twilight reading his Bible, and a Dutch artist, St. Peter, reading his own epistles, bound in leather, with a pair of horn-framed spectacles.

Miss Mary Brown, of Gayville, Vt., completed her 100th year last week. When asked whether she would remain an old maid if she had her life to live over again, she replied: "No, indeed. Married women live longer than single ones."

Danish papers say that the Princess Maud of Wales objects to marrying her cousin, Prince Christian of Denmark, because of the near relationship. She is said to be an ardent devotee of Darwin.

Jane Cakelbread's record is surpassed by that of William Oulton, who has been convicted 238 times for drunkenness in London courts. In his case a small quantity of liquor that would have no effect on ordinary persons makes him violent and gets him into trouble and "grog."

Russia's most prolific writer is said to be Mme. Irina Fedosova, a peasant of the province of Petrosavsk, who has given the world more than 10,000 poems.

Prince Christian Victor, grandson of Queen Victoria, displays great originality. He will leave a palace to go to Ashantee.

A St. Louis man has a letter written by Col. Benjamin Franklin to a Kentucky friend in which the colonel speaks of "my own possible candidacy for Congress next year."

A Bargain.
The Senior Partner—Shall we advertise this baking powder at 100 per cent?
The Junior Partner—Now, make it 98. The senior partner thinks it is a bargain then. Grocery World.

Every \$5 Men's Shoe in this Stock \$3.90.

A FLYER! FOR TODAY ONLY you can purchase any pair of Men's Shoes worth up to \$5.00 at \$3.90. Call Shoes, White, Tan, Black, Patent Leather Shoes, House Shoes—every kind of shoe that's made, including Evening Shoes. Just for today. This is absolutely a genuine offer. We also announce a Special 10 per cent Discount on Children's Spring-heel Shoes.

CRICKERS.

939 Pa. Ave.
Open till 8 p. m.
Saturdays, 10:31
Ladies' Shoes polished free.

AMONG THE UNIVERSITIES

Study of the Constitution of Athens Would Enlighten Lawmakers.

Philodemus in Caps and Gowns at Georgetown—Dr. Whitman to Start a Quarterly Magazine.

One of our learned college professors who is instructing the young ideas how to shoot in the dead languages, said some very bright things in his lecture yesterday.

Speaking of the constitution of Athens, he stated that it was the most perfect form of civil liberty the world has ever known. "Because," he said, "in Athens the government was responsible for every individual under its control. Athenian rulers were not merely law-makers—or law-breakers, as most rulers are—but they were obliged to look after the temporal welfare of the people. The state had to provide a living for the people—to furnish them with the opportunity of being well-fed, well-clothed and happy. The ruler who failed to accomplish this end had a short regime."

"Now, where have we a modern Athens or anything nearly approaching it? We lack of progress, of sociology, of the rights of labor and of many other high-sounding, meaningless phrases, but we are as far away from solving the question as this date is removed from the beautiful solution of the Greek statesman. Let our legislators study Solon and they will begin to see a glimmering of light."

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

The medical department reports rapid progress and great interest in every direction. The library has recently received some valuable books from the medical collection of the late Dr. Richard H. Salter, of Boston, Mass. These books are exceedingly rare and valuable, and the faculty of the college express much gratitude to Miss Salter, to whose courtesy the gift is due.

The Philodemus, in his caps and gowns, made a picturesque feature in the audience of the Catholic church yesterday. The society contemplates having a special course of debates, and will invite the young men of the Catholic university to be present, in recognition of their late hospitality.

Rev. Jerome Dougherty, who has been making his annual retreat in New York, is expected home tomorrow.

The art classes under Prof. Howard Hellickson are often seen wandering in sketching parties through the beautiful scenery of the Upper Potomac. Mr. Hellickson's evening classes, especially in descriptive geometry, are well attended and are doing good work.

Some spirited interschool football games will be held on Thanksgiving day, and it is thought that a few field and track events will also diversify the occasion.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

An item of news that will interest thousands of friends of the university is the fact that Dr. Whitman is about to start a quarterly magazine, to be devoted to the scientific, legal, medical and collegiate departments of the university. It will be the oldest quarterly journal in the country, and will be edited by the president and the faculty, every member of which will be an editor. The magazine will be published for the purpose of discussing and organizing the various departments of the university. This plan was held at the university at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Only the preliminaries were arranged and noted of the details of the plan. Another meeting will be called during the coming week.

Prof. Lodge is preparing an elaborate programme for his school of social and political science. He has secured the services of well-known exponents of economics, and on a week class lectures will be given. Prof. Lester F. Ward is scheduled for his first date, and will deliver a course of lectures on the evolution of human society. Fred Schade, '97, will wear Columbia colors in the cycle tournament to be held on Thanksgiving day at Portsmouth, Va. He has made a new record in the event, and the notification would follow as a matter of course. Whether Mr. Butler attended for him is not yet decided.

NOTIFIED OF THE CAUCUSES.

The Republicans have forty-two votes, not counting Messrs. Jones, Peffer, Peffer and Butler. Mr. Jones has always been notified of the caucuses, and Mr. Stewart frequently has been notified since his formal withdrawal from the party, and in the Congressional Directory both of these Senators have always been designated as Republicans.

It is safe to say that both will be notified of the meeting of the caucus. Mr. Peffer has been so notified occasionally, but Mr. Butler is a new Senator. He is not yet notified, and his substitute notifies the Kansas Senator.

The presence of any two of these four will be the Republicans' majority, and therefore by watching the Senators as they go into the caucus rooms it may readily be determined whether or not reorganization will follow.

Another prevalent mistake has arisen over the Gorman resolution of March 2 continuing the Senate committees until their successors shall be appointed. This resolution is now looked upon as a piece of sharp practice to keep the Democrats in control. The fact is that the resolution follows the terms of the Gorman resolution of 1891 and the purpose of the Gorman resolution was to prevent the silver Senators from the Republicans side from carrying out their declared plan of blocking the formation of committees until they could dictate terms.

Under this resolution the Senate committees were continued during the vacation and until their successors should be appointed, and under the rules of the Senate, vacancies may be filled by a plurality vote, but a majority vote is necessary for the election of a chairman.

The rules of the Senate call for a reorganization of committees at the beginning of every Congress, and the fact is that the Republican caucus will probably be held Wednesday evening next to consider matters in connection with the organization of the House. All Senators will be present, and will be asked to participate in Wednesday's caucus.

THE WOLF APPROACH.
Artist: "I painted this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door."
Dealer (after inspecting it): "Well, hang it on the knob where the wolf can see it."
—T.H.B.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Parent (at the breakfast table): "Willie, where is the morning paper?"
Willie: "I let Freddy Jenkins take it. He said he would fetch it back tomorrow."
—Exchange.

PLANNING FOR CAUCUSES

Democratic Steering Committee Has Had Several Meetings.

POLIOY OF THE REPUBLICANS

It Is Urged by Some of the Majority Leaders That the Democrats Should Be Allowed to Take the First Step in Legislation—Democrats Are Expected to Hide Their Time.

But half a dozen working days remain in which the Republicans must put themselves together and determine as to whether they will make a stand-to-stand fight in their efforts to reorganize the Senate with the assembling of Congress. This question must be met and decided and there can be no ultimate shifting of responsibility in the matter.

The Democrats fully recognize the imminence of the crisis. Their steering committee has already held two meetings in this city, at which a thorough canvass was made of the Democratic situation, with a view to deciding upon the line of policy in the next session.

The question of the organization of the Senate was discussed at length. The committee did not reach a final conclusion on this matter, but when it adjourned there was a general understanding that, unless future events should make a change desirable, the committee will recommend to the Democrats in the Senate to make no more what would be a secondary consideration of the Senate, while others advise surrender to the Republicans without a struggle. The steering committee finally concluded that it would be better to make a stand, and whether the Populists would hold together or some of them would agree to assist the Republicans.

QUESTIONS OF PARTY POLICY.

There are indications that the committee also considered the general question of party policy with reference to legislation which should be introduced by the Republicans in the Senate and House, and there are reasons for believing that the steering committee will recommend a determined effort to carry the line to restore Democratic prestige in the United States Senate, and to secure the idea of a short session.

The Republicans seem to be divided among themselves as to the policy of reorganization. Some of the leaders consider it expedient to leave the responsibility of legislation with the Democrats until after the next national campaign. It is not, therefore, so much a question of a party expediency that will determine the matter of reorganization.

Under a majority of Senators will attend the caucus, and the caucus will be an important question.

It is known beyond doubt that Senator Quay is opposed to reorganization, holding that the Republicans should not attempt it until they are in full control of the Senate.

Mr. Chandler generally supposed that the chairman of the Republican caucus decides in his own mind who among his fellow Senators are Republicans, and invites them to attend the caucus. As a matter of fact, no invitations are issued.

There is simply a notice sent to the effect that there will be a meeting of Republican Senators at a given time and place. This notice is sent to a letter-carrier, and a newspaper, and in such case the notice would simply give information. The chairman of the caucus does suggest a list of persons to whom the notice should be sent, but any Republican Senator may add to this list, and a notice would be sent to the person whose name was suggested. For example, Mr. Chandler might add to the list a notice sent to Mr. Butler of North Carolina, and the notification would follow as a matter of course. Whether Mr. Butler attended for him is not yet decided.

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Parent (at the breakfast table): "Willie, where is the morning paper?"
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—Exchange.

Mothers---a money-saver.

Today—but only for today—you shall have the choice of any Boys' \$5 Short Pants Suit in the house for

\$3.75

Being our regular stock you know just what you're buying—Suits that are the equals of any that are marked \$6 and \$7 in other stores. 'Tain't as tho' we had bought a lot of stuff for the sake of a "hurrah"—that's worth one price and may be marked another—for effect. There are all styles—in all sizes—(4 to 16 years). Thousands to choose from.

Refers—Overcoats—Umbrellas—it is hard to say which is the most popular. We've got an enormous line of all three. Decide when you see them. You'll save enough on this suit today to go a long way toward a coat.

2d Day

of the 3d Sale of Men's Derbys and Fedoras that are worth \$2 and \$2.50 for

\$1.00

There are all shapes—and Black, Brown, and Golden Brown colors. First-class Hats—the reserve from four different high-grade makers. Just as good Hats as were ever sold for \$2 and \$2.50.

Don't mind coming in and having a look at our Overcoats. That's what we are here for—to show 'em. And we've got 'em to show—thousands of 'em, all styles, sizes, and grades—from \$7.50 to \$10.

SAKS AND COMPANY,
Penna. Ave. and 7th st., "Saks' Corner."

ALLIANCE OF CANDIDATES

Harrison and Allison Against Reed and McKinley.

CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES

At Any Time During the Convention Either One of the Two Pairs Can Be Nominated by the Aid of His Ally It Will Be Done—Harrison to Do Active Work for His Combine.

The full particulars of an offensive and defensive alliance existing between ex-Speaker Reed and Gov. McKinley for the purpose of so controlling the next national convention of the Republican party as to secure for one of them the Presidential nomination were some time since exclusively given in The Times.

Succeeding developments have fully confirmed and verified the accuracy of a more fully satisfactory understanding. The arrangement was that both Mr. Reed and Gov. McKinley should each conduct his campaign according to his inclinations or best judgment. Each would be independent of the other and free to talk or remain silent, swing around the circle or hide in the wood, write letters or eschew the pen and satisfy himself as to the best method of furthering his own interests. Personalities and projectiles alone were barred.

Each man should go before the convention on his own merits and backed by his own support. After a certain number of ballots the one continually showing the least numerical strength was pledged to withdraw in favor of the other and make a reasonable effort to carry his followers with him.

CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES.

This arrangement has many advantages, among them being the practical certainty of second place for the one failing to secure the Presidential nomination. It also precludes such a consolidation of forces as may be able to dictate the selection if neither of the gentlemen mentioned can obtain it.

Now comes the announcement that Harrison and Allison have effected an alliance similar to that existing between Messrs. Reed and McKinley. The most enthusiastic Harrison boomers have a kind word to say for the Iowa candidate, and the supporters of Mr. Allison are saying that under certain conditions, perhaps after all, it would be best to nominate Mr. Harrison.

A close friend of the ex-President, in speaking of this new alliance and its possibilities, said: "If any sane man, and the managers of Harrison and Allison have reached an understanding, and if at any time during the coming convention either one can be nominated by the aid of the other, he will be the nominee. It has not yet been decided upon just what conditions they will go into the convention. Allison's friends will go to the front and figure as an active candidate, but Harrison's supporters think this would be bad policy."

"The belief that Allison is the man to take the lead, and that Harrison should be kept in the background, where he will antagonize no one, and will be in a position to receive the votes of the friends of all the other candidates. Senator Allison himself objects to the alter programme."

He has never been anything but a dark horse in his whole political career, and he has been figuring upon occupying a similar position at the next national convention. There are some advantages in being a dark-horse candidate.

NEVER WAS A CANDIDATE.

"After the convention is over, and if a dark-horse candidate has not been nominated, he can say, with some show of truth, that he never was a candidate, never authorized anyone to present his name, and had no idea in his mind of the support of the Iowa Senator. He can say that he was not in the picture, so far as he is concerned. If the order Allison to the front at the beginning of the contest he will be compelled to obey."

It is known that the support of the Iowa Senator in case it does not seem possible to nominate Gen. Harrison.

A similar sentiment toward Harrison is understood to prevail in Iowa.

Gen. Harrison has been in New York for several days, and it is believed that his chances have been improved by his visit. It is certain that he has following among some of the wealthiest and most influential business men there, a class which is able to make heavy contributions to the campaign fund.

The anti-Platt men seem disposed to favor him, if by siding they can prevent Mr. Platt from controlling the delegation. It is noticeable that many of them have hastened

SEE THAT BOYS' SHOE? IT IS OUR "CHAMPION!"

Made in square and pointed toe. They are the very best Boys' Shoes that we know of for the price—solid, comfortable, and stylish. You'd say they were cheap elsewhere at \$2—our price is only \$1.50.

Our "Irishlad" Shoes for Boys are very durable—and almost as good looking—priced at \$1.00.

Then we have those fine Calf Hand-sewed, Cork Sole Shoes for Boys at \$2 and \$2.50.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S
RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.

908-912 7th St. n. w.
1916-1918 Pa. Ave. n. w.
555 Pa. Ave. s. e.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA—NEW NATIONAL
Seats Now on Sale.
FOR THE WHITNEY
Opera Company.

Presenting DE KOVEN and SMITH'S Phenomenal Success.

Rob Roy

The Original Cast:
Juliette Gordon,
Lizzie Macnicol,
Anna O'Keefe,
William Pruette,
Wm. McLaughlin,
Joseph Sheehan,
Harry Parker,
Richard Carroll.

75 Chorus—Enlarged Orchestra.
Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. and 25c.